









Friday Morning, August 8, 1862.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1862.

House met at 3:20 o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken, and Messrs. Ring, Harris, Trimble, Franklin, Southgate, Burnaby, Cary.

## HARBOR DUES ACT.

House in Committee on the Harbor Dues Act, Mr. Burnaby in the Chair. [The principle of this bill was fully canvassed at a late sitting of the House and duly reported. A summary will be found in another column.]

Mr. Ring, when the clause to confiscate vessels for non-payment of licenses, was read, objected to its passage, because, as he said, a vessel worth \$30,000 might be confiscated through the rashness or neglect of the captain, and the owner prove the sufferer without being at fault save through his agent. Mr. Ring favored the infliction of a fine.

Mr. Cary said that in the case mentioned the vessel would not be confiscated.

The Chairman was of the opinion that whether the vessel was confiscated or not would depend a great deal upon the intent of the violator of the law; but Mr. Ring was not satisfied—he did not wish to make vessels even liable to confiscation under such circumstances, and Mr. Southgate viewed the matter in much the same light.

The original clause was passed after a short discussion.

The clause placing on goods *in transitu* a landing permit duty of 4s. 2d. for each invoice, created some discussion.

Mr. Trimble wished to know how it was to be ascertained that goods were *in transitu*, and the Chairman declared that he did not like the clause because there would be great swindling in manifests. Mr. Cary said he did not like the clause any more than the honorable Chairman.

Mr. Southgate could not see how the swindling could be perpetrated when the masters of vessels had to swear to the correctness of their manifests when clearing from San Francisco. If they swore falsely, they would be punished for perjury.

Mr. Cary replied that it was no easy matter to catch them; besides they were not punishable in this colony if they swore falsely to a manifest in San Francisco, while the swindle, if any, would be perpetrated here.

The Chairman believed that manifests could be very easily fixed to suit the purposes of dishonest shippers and consignees.

Mr. Cary described how nicely Government might be defrauded of revenue by manifesting the goods for British Columbia, and selling them here—at auction for instance.

Mr. Southgate—Do you think any person would go to so much trouble to swindle the Government out of three dollars?

Mr. Cary—Do I think so? Indeed I do! Why there are fellows, who, if they could swindle the Government out of a farthing, and it cost them a fortnight of labor, would do it!

Mr. Helmcken looked on this discussion as the natural fruits of departing from the free-port system. The Colony had done wrong in placing dues on vessels or goods at all. The free-port he looked on as gone. Goods *in transitu* and all other goods should go through free, and a permit duty he considered nothing more or less than a customs' duty in a smaller shape. "If Cherbourg is a port of entry," continued the honorable Speaker, "and we place restrictions on goods landed here intended for the Sound, we shall lose all that trade which we at present have."

Mr. Cary—The steamers will run direct to Cherbourg from San Francisco, and the idea that we shall get any goods destined for the Sound to pass through here in future is exploded—it's "played out!"

Mr. Harris said that if the Colony was always to be kept in hot water for fear of being swindled out of revenue, the sooner the Home Government was petitioned to amalgamate the two Colonies the better. As he understood it, the question of goods *in transitu* was settled by the House long ago, and no discussion was necessary now.

Mr. Franklin contended that the charges were very nearly assimilated to those levied in other free ports, and instanced ports where customs duties were collected, at which the charges were much heavier.

The clause was passed.

Mr. Ring moved that parties fined for an infraction of the law have an appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The motion was lost, and the bill was passed without further discussion.

**COULDN'T PROVE IT.**—George E. Nias, who resides across James Bay, near the house of a Mrs. Richards, made complaint yesterday in the Police Court against the latter on suspicion that she had committed an assault upon a little child of the complainant by striking it on the head with some sharp instrument. The wound was deep and severed the temporal artery causing the loss of a large quantity of blood. The child has been sick ever since the occurrence, and yesterday could not appear in Court. The evidence was not at all conclusive against the woman, and serious doubts existing in the mind of the magistrate he dismissed the charge. The woman behaved very rudely in Court and laughed idiotically at everything that was said. In answer to a question from the bench as to her whereabouts on Sunday last, she said that she was in bed fast asleep, and could prove it by the testimony of five or six men then in Court!

**WHAT A WRETCH!**—The British Columbian says that a woman was met on Sunday evening last on the trail a short way above Yale by a man, who stopped her and demanded her money, and, upon her stoutly refusing, he struck her upon the head with the butt of a pistol, knocking her down and helping himself to her money—some \$60. We understand that the ruffian was shortly after captured by Sergt. McCann, of the Royal Engineers. He deserves to be beaten to death with broomsticks in the hands of f. males.

**BE CAREFUL.**—An amateur sportsman, engaged in picking off small birds in the bushes near Capt. Nagle's residence, on Wednesday, fired a charge of bird-shot, which nearly killed Mrs. Nagle and one of her children who was looking out of a window. The shot just missed their heads, and struck the side of the house and the window panes.

**LABORERS WANTED.**—We learn from the British Columbian that 30 good choppers and 150 laborers are wanted immediately for the Boston Bar wagon road. Application to be made to Thomas Spence, Boston Bar. Here is work for the unemployed.

## An "Act" not Down in the "Bills."

Yesterday, at the House of Assembly, the order of the day was the consideration of the £10,000 Loan Bill, on which the House went into Committee of the Whole. (Mr. Burnaby in the Chair); but the bill soon proved a question of disorder, with at least two of the honorable members. Seven members were present, viz: the Speaker, and Messrs. Tolmie, Cary, Franklin, Burnaby, Harris and Southgate. The clause as to the amount of interest to be paid on the money loaned came up. The original bill, as submitted by Mr. Cary, read that "the money be borrowed at the lowest procurable rate of interest."

Mr. Helmcken moved to amend, fixing the highest rate of interest at which it could be borrowed at seven per cent. per annum.

To this arrangement Mr. Cary objected, and was backed by Mr. Tolmie, while he was opposed by Messrs. Southgate, Harris, and Franklin—the latter gentleman declaring that in his opinion six per cent. was the highest interest that should be paid.

When the vote on the amendment was taken, Messrs. Southgate, Harris and Helmcken were in the affirmative, and Messrs. Tolmie and Cary in the negative—Mr. Franklin declining to vote.

Mr. Cary (to Franklin)—You must vote one way or the other, you know.

Mr. F.—Oh, then I'll go outside the bar.

This action would have carried the amendment for once outside the bar, an honorable member might as well be at Botany Bay as far as practical purposes are concerned, and the ayes had three votes to the noes two. But just as he reached the little gate which affords an avenue of ingress and egress to the Solons,

Mr. Cary (leaping up and upsetting his papers) cried—"Well then drop it! Stop the House! (sotto voce) Oh, damn it! such a set!" and himself preceded Mr. Franklin outside the bar, whereupon the latter returned to his seat; and Mr. Cary, seeing his colleague safely ensconced again, returned to his seat, and, as he did so, leaned toward Mr. Harris (who had voted for the amendment) and said excitedly—

"You don't know what you are doing."

"What?" asked Harris.

"You don't want a loan?"

"What?"

"You don't know what you are doing."

Mr. Harris (springing to his feet with a bound which made the frail building shake to its very foundation) I don't know what I'm doing, eh? Mr. Chairman, I appeal to you for protection, sir. Am I to be insulted—is any honorable member to be insulted because he don't vote to suit the Attorney General? I call on you, sir, Mr. Chairman, to bring the gentleman to order.

The Chairman—The honorable Attorney General is out of order.

Mr. Cary—If I have transgressed the rules of the House, or have hurt the feelings of the honorable member from Esquimalt District, I am sorry for it, and offer an apology.

During this scene the remaining five members appeared in a great state of excitement, but order being partially restored

Mr. Franklin moved that the highest rate of interest be six per cent. per annum.

Messrs. Franklin and Helmcken voted aye; Messrs. Cary, Southgate, Harris, and Tolmie, no; lost.

Mr. Helmcken then pressed the previous amendment, the vote on which had been interrupted by the "scene" just described. The vote stood, ayes—Helmcken, Harris, Southgate; noes—Cary, Tolmie, and Franklin. As it was a tie, the Chairman had the casting vote, which he gave in opposition to the amendment, explaining as he did so that if a limiting clause were inserted, there would be danger of no loan being procured at all; he believed that it would be easily procurable at 7 per cent.; but it was always best to be on the safe side, and not jeopardize the loan by the insertion of the restriction proposed.

Mr. Harris then rose a second time and complained of the language and conduct of the honorable Attorney General. "I always vote as my conscience dictates," said he, "and I shall never be browbeaten by any one—not even by the Attorney General."

The Chairman—The honorable gentleman is entirely out of order. The Attorney General has apologized.

Mr. Harris (slapping his hand on the table)—I will not submit to such conduct or language in future.

The Chairman (rapping violently for order)—The honorable Attorney General has apologized, and you must come to order.

Mr. Harris—Then I bow to the decision of the Chair.

The matter here dropped, but it was an exciting and edifying "scene" for a young man of our acquaintance during the few moments which it lasted.

**AN OLD MURDER CASE REVIVED.**—Several months since the body of a Cowichan Indian was discovered lying stark and cold near the brick-kiln, up the Arm of the harbor, with marks of violence on his neck. The body was taken in charge, and buried by the authorities, and everybody supposed that they had heard the last of the poor Siwash, when the other day two Washington Territory Indians from Nisqually—named Gowhome and Wallace—got drunk, and in the presence of white persons, boasted of having committed the horrid crime by strangling the victim. They were promptly arrested and taken before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. Both confessed connection with the murder—Gowhome as a principal, and Wallace as an accessory. They were remanded to await the production of further evidence.

**COWICHAN AND COMAX SETTLERS.**—About sixty-five settlers have registered their names as intending settlers in Comax and Cowichan Districts, under the auspices of Mr. Cary and the Government. A meeting will be held to-night at Mr. Cary's office, to make the necessary arrangements.

## Later from British Columbia.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 12 o'clock yesterday from New Westminster, with 24 passengers and \$10,000 in treasure. The scarcity of provisions at the mines continues. Traders there are making fortunes. Flour on Lightning is worth \$1 40 per pound; Beans, \$1 12½; Nails, \$3 a pound, and none to be had. Huson, stabbed by a German on Lightning, is recovering. Good prospects are reported to have been obtained on Sugar and Fountain Creeks from the surface, but the water prevents the sinking of shafts. A man has arrived at Lightning Creek in eight days from the head of Bentinck Arm. Major Downie's hill claim on Williams is reported as having "fizzled out," and the Cornish claim (on the same creek) is barely paying expenses. One of the creek claims that has heretofore paid well is also reported a failure. A few companies are sinking shafts on Sugar and Fountain Creeks, but it is feared that little will be accomplished this season, in consequence of the water.

The British Columbian says that "new diggings" are reported on Siwash Creek, four miles above Yale, by two citizens of the latter place. A piece of gold-bearing quartz, weighing thirty-eight cents, was obtained. These diggings are not "new." They were discovered and worked with sluices by a company of six California miners in August and September, 1858, but were subsequently abandoned in consequence of the pay being deemed insufficient. The yield was about \$1 per day to the hand—pay-dirt shallow. The gold (several ounces of which we have seen and handled) was of a dark color and some of it was quite coarse. At the mouth of the creek, where quite a sand bank is formed, a company made an average of \$4 per day to the hand with rockers for several months. The diggings were finally abandoned for the better pay of the upper country. No doubt a vein of gold-bearing quartz exists somewhere on the line of the creek, but whether it will ever pay to work, is another matter.

## The Harbor Act.

This important measure passed a Committee of the Whole in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, and will probably go through the various other stages with but slight amendment. By this bill the old scale of fees is considerably increased on large vessels, while on small craft and coasters the rate will be about the same as under the existing law. The Governor has power to exempt from the payment of dues steamers carrying the mails under agreement and without remuneration. Vessels engaged in the carrying trade between places within this Colony and the harbors of Esquimalt and Victoria, will pay licenses, instead of entrance and clearance fees, as follows: Coasters under ten tons, half yearly, £1; above ten and under 30 tons, £2; above 30 and under 50 tons, £3; above 50 tons, £1. Scaws and other craft (not being pleasure boats) employed in freighting, lading or un-lading ships, or carrying goods and passengers or between the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, or vice versa, will pay £1 10s. to £2 10s. per quarter, according to their size. Vessels entering and clearing from the Port of Victoria and Esquimalt, will pay the following scale of fees:

All vessels under 15 tons.....	£0 4 2
" " between 15 and 50.....	0 8 3
" " 50 and 100.....	0 12 6
" " 100 and 200.....	1 0 10
" " 200 and 300.....	1 5 0
" " 300 and 400.....	1 13 4
" " 400 and 500.....	2 1 8
" " 500 and 600.....	3 2 6
And an extra of £1 on every 100 tons above 600 tons.	

For landing permits the following fees have been fixed:

For invoices under £100 in value.....	£0 4 2
" " above £100 and under £250 in value.....	0 6 3
For invoices above £250 and under £500 in value.....	0 8 4
For invoices above £500 and under £1000 in value.....	0 12 6
For invoices above £1000 for every additional £100.....	0 2 1

Any vessel or craft coming under the provisions of the Act will be liable to confiscation for non-payment of the fees. Goods *in transitu* beyond the limits of this Colony will be charged 4s. 2d. for each permit—provided, always, that the party to whom they are in charge will make affidavit that they are really *in transitu*, and will put himself under obligation to pay the sum of £100 if the packages are broken within the limits of this Colony. The penalty for landing goods without a permit is £50, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

**NAILS AT CARIBOO.**—When a man dies at Cariboo they usually give him a coffin and a decent burial, but instead of using nails in the construction of the coffin, they tie the sides and lid together, for the reason that there are no nails. Think of paying \$300 for a 100-pound keg of nails on Antler Creek—and yet that price has been paid within the past two weeks, the purchasers expressing themselves as thankful to get them even at that rate. Excessive modesty is said to have prevented the trader who made the sale from asking double the price, as he could easily have obtained it. Miners have been known to walk all the way from Lightning Creek to Antler, and knock 50 pieces last year's sluice-boxes, for the purpose of obtaining the rusty nails with which they were held together.

**A DIRTY ACT.**—Somebody (supposed to be a colored man named William Jackson) dumped a quantity of night-soil in the middle of Broad street, between View and Fort, on Wednesday night, and there it remained all yesterday, greatly to the disgust of every person who was so indiscreet as to venture near it. Complaints have been made at the Bar-racks.

**PICNIC.**—The picnic of Mr. Jessop's Central School will take place this afternoon, near Brookley Farm. It will no doubt prove highly interesting and entertaining.

**Packing from Lillooet to Lightning Creek** is 60 cents per pound.

The Eliza Anderson with a few passengers left for the Sound yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McCrea will hold an extensive auction of drygoods, &c., this morning at salesroom.

**IMMIGRATION BOARD OFFICE.**—The old Philharmonic Society rooms have been accepted as an office by the Immigration Board Committee. It is situated at the corner of Broughton and Government streets.

## The Hubbub at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, August 6th, 1862.

**EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.**—The main and in fact the only topic discussed here is Victor Smith and his doings.

On Friday, the 1st inst., the U. S. Revenue Cutter Shubrick arrived, bringing Smith and family. The steamer was brought up to the wharf, and Smith came ashore in company with his wife, and proceeded to the Custom-house and told Lieut. Merryman, then Acting Collector of Customs for Puget Sound District, that he would take possession. Merryman asked him upon what authority, whereupon Smith said his authority was looked up in the safe. He was told that it was no such thing, and some sharp words passed between the parties. Smith and his wife finally went on board the Shubrick and had a non-commissioned officer and three marines sent up to the Custom-house for the purpose of taking possession of it. Just as they commenced ascending the stairs, they were accosted by Lieut. Merryman with—"What are you doing here?" "We are ordered here," returned the officer. After some further parley, in which the officer was informed that neither he nor his senior knew his duty, he was ordered to return to his ship. Meanwhile the Shubrick's guns had been loaded with grape and canister, and pointed in such manner as to command the wharf upon which the Custom-house was situated.

After the officer and three men had gone aboard the Shubrick, Lieut. Wilson, Commanding, with a file of men came on shore and took forcible possession of the Custom-house. Lieut. Merryman was requested to go on board the vessel, which he agreed to do, and went down towards her, but a part of the force, which came ashore with Lieut. Wilson, having gone aboard, the steamer, which had been made fast in a manner that she might leave the wharf at a moment's notice, commenced moving out into the stream; thus Merryman was left on the wharf. Having obtained an order that a boat and crew would be at his disposal, he went on board the steamer, but afterwards returned ashore.

The contents of the Custom-house, with the exception of the safe, were then put on board the Shubrick, and she proceeded to the station at the head of the bay. At 10 o'clock that night, a boat was landed at the pier, in the rear of the store of L. B. Hastings, with P. J. Moore, Dep. Col. L. B. Hastings, Sub-Treasurer, and J. J. Van Bokkelen, Director, (general adviser). A part of the articles belonging to the Custom-house were relanded here and placed in Hastings' store, where it remains.

While the steamer was lying at the wharf with her guns bearing on the town, Smith told Captain Fowler that in a few minutes, a notice would be issued for all the loyal men and the women and children to leave the town, in order to be out of the way in the event of a bombardment. The old gentleman pointed to the stars and stripes flying at the mast head of the schooner Potter, then lying at the wharf, and then to the flag and streamer hoisted by the H. L. Tibbals, and said to Smith—"Those are what we fight under."

I am informed that had there been a single shot fired upon the town, the Shubrick would have been taken—everything was ready for the move—and had this been so, they tell me they would have "sent Victor up to survey Cherbourg." At all events, I think it was a happy move for all parties that nothing in the gunpowder line took place.

Port Townsend does not despair yet; they say that charges have been sent to Washington which cannot be looked over, but suppose they have been suppressed before they reached the eyes of Secretary Chase. However, parties have gone on, who will see the matter fully investigated, and the supposition is that Smith will be called home, and the act removing the Custom House annulled. But time alone will tell how things will go. My impression is, that Smith got a little the start of the Port Townsendites by going home himself.

**THE SUZ CANAL.**—The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have said at Paris, relative to the Suz Canal, that the waters of the two seas will be united within a year from this date, when an elaborate ceremony and worldwide fête is to take place. Scientific persons from all parts of the world are to be invited, as well as those who have promoted the work in a financial point of view. It is not however, pretended that the canal will be open for navigation within twelve months. That event will not take place for at least three years, but there will be "a meeting of the waters" of the two seas, and such a triumph is to be celebrated with great pomp. M. Gudin, the famous French marine painter, is engaged by the Viceroy to be present and make sketches for a large historical picture.

**YONGE AMERICA.**—I asked the little, shabby barbedog boy, our guide, whether he worked at a wool-manufactory we were passing. "No," said he, rather blantly, "I go to school; my father's a 'squire."

Thinking I did not hear correctly, I repeated the question and received the same answer.

"And pray what is a 'squire'—what does he do?"

"Oh, he attends sessions, trials, and hears causes."

"And what may your father do at other times?"

"He assists Mr. — at the tavern there."

An enterprising Frenchman at Toulon is said to have hit upon a new discovery for making ships invulnerable. According to his theory, all iron plates ought to be abandoned, and the existing wooden ships-of-war rendered serviceable. In place of loading ships with heavy iron armor, the new process consists in covering the outside of a ship with a thick coat of an electro-magnetic composition, which the inventor calls a "repelling coat," on account of the property it possesses of deadening and paralyzing the shock of projectiles.

The Chinese Government has hired a fleet of gunboats from England. They are to be officered and manned by Englishmen, whose pay will be provided for by the Chinese. Each gunboat is to be under the command of a lieutenant of the royal navy, the pay of whom is to be £700 per annum. There will be six of these commands; the whole under the orders of a captain, superintendent, or commodore, with a salary of £3000 a year.

Richard Wagner, the composer, is said to have finished a new comic opera, *Hans Sachs*, which he will be enabled to send next autumn to several German theatres. The subject is taken from the life of Hans Sachs who, in the 16th century, lived at Nuremberg, and who was a poet and bootmaker.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

## ARRIVED.

Aug 7—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster  
Star Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend  
Schooner, Gardner, Port Townsend  
Sloop Northern Light, Osmond, Port Townsend  
Sloop Petrel, Smith, Port Townsend

## CLEARED.

Aug 7—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster  
Star Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend  
Schooner, Gardner, Port Townsend  
Sloop Northern Light, Osmond, Port Townsend  
Sloop Petrel, Smith, Port Townsend

**INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM.**—Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified? Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthful play.—Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

W. H. OLIVER, Victoria Agent.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—Fruit, heat—these are two causes of the many derangements of the digestive organs now so prevalent everywhere. Unless profuse perspiration relieve the liver and stomach, their functions become disordered and disease is the consequence. Such disorders can be readily and permanently prevented by Holloway's preparations, which in the worst cases of indigestion have the valuable property of cleansing the stomach, rectifying the liver, and removing the flatulence, offensive breath, and sallow complexion, always characteristic of dyspeptic habit or disease in the liver or stomach. In either case the food remaining undigested, ferments; yields no nourishment, but forms foul gases, which steadily render the blood impure and throw both mind and body out of order.

**THROAT DISEASES.**—"Brown's" Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. From Rev. B. H. Pratt, East Woodstock, Ct. "I feel grateful to you, for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hand."

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.

## CARD.

SIR—In order to counteract a report which has been circulated, that I am not qualified for admission to the bar as an Attorney, I append an extract from a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to His Excellency Governor Douglas, in reply to my petition to Her Majesty the Queen, which was signed by upwards of 100 of the leading inhabitants of Victoria, upwards of 20 Writers to the Signet, and Solicitors, before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, the Members of Parliament for my native city, Edinburgh, and forwarded by the Lord Advocate, first law officer of the Crown for Scotland, and representative of the Scotch Bar in the House of Commons.

(Copy No. 85.)

DOWNS STREET, 7th February, 1862.

TO GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, C. B.

SIR—I have received your despatch No. 74 of the 7th of December, 1861.

MR. COPLAND HAS QUALIFIED HIMSELF BY STUDY IN SCOTLAND, FOR PRACTICE AS WRITER TO THE SIGNET.

I have, &c., "NEWCASTLE."

I have further to add that upon my arrival here in December, 1859, I applied for admission to the bar, producing at the same time my certificate of 5 years clerkship to James Duncan, Esq., Writer to the Signet, and also Certificate of Examination by the Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh. In January, 1859, I sent my first Petition to Her Majesty, through this Government, (which document I believe never reached England, as I never heard of it afterwards.) In January, 1861, I sent a second Petition, and in July, 1861, I forwarded a third Petition, in duplicate, that is, one copy to the Government, and the other through the influential parties above mentioned. The despatch of the 7th February has now been in these Government offices for upwards of three months, and, as my legal rights have not yet been accorded to me, it will shortly be my duty to make a fourth appeal to my Queen.

JOHN COPLAND.

Collegiate School for Boys,

VICTORIA, V. I.

VICTORIA—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, Primate of the Rev. Charles F. Woods, M. A., T. C. D. and Oxon.

SECOND MASTER—Robert Williams, M. A., Cantab. (Wangler and Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge)

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The Collegiate School is conducted on the principles of the Scotch Government, and the object is, to give a Religious Education being the recognized basis of all instruction.

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Finished and unfinished. Also, a large stock of

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Which we are offering at the LOWEST PRICES and on terms to suit. Parties in the country favoring us with an order can depend upon receiving an A. No. 1 article. A share of the trade respectfully solicited.

Wm. H. Woodcock, junr

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